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Earl Moore

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January 28, 1936.

4:00-4:30 P.M.

Strings and Voices "College Heights."

Moore Western Kentucky State Teachers College. We greet
you all both great and small with the words of our college
motto - - -

Voices Life More Life.

Vibraphone Chords.

Moore We have a variety of presentations to-day, beginning
with Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 6", for the piano. It
will be played by a junior in Western from Belles, Tennessee,
Miss Margarette Ramsey.

Ramsey "Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 6."

Moore One of our seniors from Henderson, Kentucky, will
sing "Break o' Day" by Sanderson. Miss Sue Farley.

Farley "Break o' Day."

Moore A young gentleman in our junior class, whose home is
in Paducah, Kentucky, brings us the Andante from the "Concerto
for Violin," by Mendelssohn. Mr. Lavelton Dye.

Dye "Concerto for Violin."

Moore We should not wish to bring the program of an educational
institution to a close to-day without some reference to an
event in which so many millions of people around the globe have
been interested and which our school children from this day
on will learn about as a milestone in British history---the
passing of His Majesty King George V from the earthly scene.
I have asked Dr. A. M. Stickles, head of the Department of History

of Western Teachers College and a profound student of current history, to give us a brief resume of the reign of this illustrious sovereign. Dr. Stickles.

Stickles (Talk) (Copy attached)

Voices "Abide With Me."

Moore And so closes a chapter in history and so begins another. May the old one never lose its lustre and may the new one be glorious.

Strings "College Heights."

Moore This concludes the fifteenth broadcast in this series presented by Western Kentucky State Teachers College, in Bowling Green. You have heard Miss Margarette Ramsey, of Bells, Tennessee, pianist, Miss Sue Farley, of Henderson, Kentucky, soprano, Mr. Lavelton Dye, of Paducah, Kentucky, violinist. All three of these young musicians are majors in Western's Music Department. You have also heard Dr. A. M. Stickles, head of our History Department, in a brief resume of some of the salient features of the reign of George V of England.

We invite you to join us next Tuesday at this hour in a program of folk dances from many lands. This is Earl Moore speaking. We wish you Life More Life.

George V--A Resume

There is no finer statement than that in times of sorrow all civilized people are kin. In the brief time allotted here there is no attempt to deliver an eulogy of the Britains' king who was buried today except as it may appear in his achievements.

Born in 1865, the second son of Edward, Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, George became Prince of York and thus in direct succession to the throne after the death of his elder brother, Albert Victor, in 1892. He grew up in the atmosphere of the later Victorian age, and, after the death of England's great queen, his grandmother, he, when his father became Edward VII, himself was created Prince of Wales. For a long time he was a sailor of the seven seas when he visited almost every colony of the one-fourth of the world's domain under the British flag. When his father was king, Prince George was his traveling ambassador of British good-will. He was not the polished urbane diplomat that his father was, but wherever he went, his modesty, frankness and simplicity made for allayment of suspicion and the cultivation of friendship.

In 1893, when Duke of York, George married Mary, a distant cousin and fiancée of his deceased brother, daughter of the Duke of Teck. Herself of the royal lineage of George III, and now Dowager queen, has greatly endeared herself to the English speaking world by her tact, common sense and womanly virtues. When the history of England for the last fifty years is finally written, the influence of Queen Mary on her husband, on her large family, and on the standards of what is best in English tradition will receive much attention. On the death of his father in May, 1910, according to English tradition and law, Prince George of Wales became George V of Great Britain, and, in 1911, at Delhi, was crowned Emperor of India. Once king, grave responsibilities became his. Europe was an armed camp, and within the empire itself, there was deep-seated unrest. From the beginning, George V insisted that Britain's real problems were within, and their settlement meant everything to her relations and adjustments abroad. Most Americans are taught to

believe that an English king is merely a figure-head shorn of all political and legislative powers. This view is far from the truth. Technically, when compared to the powers exerted by such rulers as William the Conqueror or Queen Elizabeth, the British sovereigns of the later 19th and the present centuries have lost legal and usurped power; when compared to having personal influence which involves national and international comprehension, and the interpretations of mass control, the modern British rulers far surpass those of earlier periods in holding together the greatest empire of any age.

Modern government, more and more, to be a success with the masses in any country, means the placement of faith in the intelligence of those ruled, and those ruled want individuality and leadership in their rulers. Government is drifting from legislative and legal abstractions into a cycle of faith in the personal intents and purposes of a ruler with vision and the capabilities of action. No one sensed this quicker nor was more effective in understanding his problems than was George V. He inherited three implied rights under the vagueness of the unwritten British constitution; the right to be consulted on all matters ^a affecting his people; the right to encourage his ministry; the right to warn against certain policies. In his use of these powers he made the British government both national and imperial, and made the crown the one respected pivot about which the whole empire swings in safety today. Perhaps his greatest achievements will be recognized as those of conciliation, of interventions but not of interferences. The time had come in 1910-1911, when it seemed that the ancient monarchy directed by Lords and Commons was about to break asunder because liberal sentiment insisted that the special invested privileges and freedom from taxation should no longer be tolerated as enjoyed by the House of Lords. That body refused to pass a tax bill, to provide for the national budget. Finally the matter became so critical that the responsible prime minister demanded an exercise of a legal royal prerogative the crown still has to create new peers. The promise was given, the obstreperous lords saw the creation

of three hundred new peers as meritable, and, as between paying more taxes, or having what seemed to them a superfluous number of new lords, yielded and the Commons, and the crown had won a victory. The king brought about the result as a mediator and a real friend, but not an ally of the Opposition. The lords lost the right to interfere in tax problems and practically their veto power over the Commons, but they preserved their dignity. No greater problem than this ever presented itself to the British crown while George was king.

Likewise a desperate situation arose in Ireland soon after George V became king when the ministry proposed home rule for that island. This was unsolved when the World War broke out, only to break out into horrible civil war soon after its end. The king helped to adjust if not to solve the problem by acquiescing to the creation of two separate governments in Ireland, and at his own insistence, at great personal risk, opened the first parliament of Ulster at Belfast in 1921 where his earnest plea for peace had more effect than all the Parliaments' previous efforts. His subsequent patience and yielding to non-essentials kept the Emerald Isle comparatively tranquil down to the present even though the Irish Free State is now practically independent. The fierce woman's suffrage struggle of 1913 finally ended by giving women the voting privilege. This was characterized by conservative Englishmen as a leap in the dark, but it seemed to worry the king little. True to his democratic principles and sense of fairness he advised with his ministry and agreed amiably, if indeed he did not suggest the solution.

The ruling house of England in recent years was related to almost all the royalty of Europe. Queen Victoria has been said to have been, in the latter period of her reign, the grandmother of Europe's rulers. To mention but a few, George V had a cousin as Czar of Russia, and one as Emperor of Germany, not to mention his relationship to Denmark, Roumania and Spain. This was bound to affect English politics and supremely so during the great World War. His efforts to intervene for peace at its beginning in Russia and Germany failed. When war with all its horrors came, no one

did more to advise with his cabinet or, with his officers on land and sea than did he to aid in bringing it to an end. As an admiral he at least four times secretly braved the danger of hostile submarines by visiting his fleet in Scapa Flow. He went to France to visit his sons and see at first hand what was going on. He insisted on going to the dangerous point, was so near death as to have his chauffeur blown to bits in front of him, and, at another time, to have his horse scare at a bursting shell and throw him, resulting in injuries from which he never fully recovered. He insisted on the royal family adopting the same rigorous observances as to food and clothing restrictions that other citizens conformed with. This attitude could do naught else but endear him to the 500,000,000 people of the British empire.

Only two more incidents outstanding in his career as king may be mentioned. During the World War all colonies were thoroughly loyal to the crown but restlessness increased and some of the larger colonies demanded home rule. In 1926, according to resolution of an Imperial conference, the king is now to be advised on dominion affairs by his ministry, but by the statute of Westminster in 1931, the English parliament ceased to legislate for the more important colonies unless by their special request, which will seldom if ever happen. Home rule now prevails in Canada, Ireland, South Africa, Australia, and to a marked degree, in India. English conservatism is not yet fully reconciled to this imperial change, but the Commonwealth of Nations rallied to the symbol, it would burst asunder. The other crisis occurred in 1931, when it seemed the whole financial structure of Britain would collapse. Prime Minister MacDonald resigned, and fear prevailed everywhere. The king hastened to London from his estates in Scotland, order came out of chaos through the establishment of a National government in the Commons with MacDonald's retention as premier, and the crisis was averted. The crown reasserted his legal right to name the prime minister, and also averted the exercise of another prerogative of dissolving a parliament.

In 1928 the king broke under the strain of his work and for a time his life was despaired of. No greater expression of anxiety, sympathy, loyalty and love was ever exhibited than did the people of the British world express through his period of illness. Again, last May, there was such an outburst of loyalty and devotion when representatives of the whole empire came to London on the occasion of the completion of his quarter of century rule, as to indicate that the monarchy as at present constituted may continue to function for many years to come. The House of Lords in the British scheme of government seems useless to Americans, especially since its veto on legislation is practically gone, but Englishmen like that body still since it appeals to them as a connecting link to a distant yet glorious past. Englishmen like the monarchical form of government/^{of} today which reigns but does not rule for the same reason. With the membership of the lords everywhere, the crown has a close relationship. A sensible king will not often quarrel with a powerful noble; nor in modern times will a nobleman quarrel with his sovereign except on most extreme provocation. Life for a nobleman shut out from the sunlight of royal approbation is unbearable. Hence the stabilizing influence of the crown and lords in promoting the general welfare in which both are indissolubly connected.

George V was not a deep student nor a great statesman nor did he pretend to be what he was not. He did study problems of political science trade and finance so as to be of assistance to his people. During the World War he renounced all foreign family connections and changed his name from Guelph of the Hanoverian House, to plain Winsor. In manner and habit when away from the formalities of his position, George V lived the life of an every day squire, especially when he relaxed from official duties at Sandringham castle among the ten or dozen villages of that estate, loved and respected by the humblest among his tenants. There was about him no flash of brilliancy such as some of his predecessors like Alfred the Great or Edward I exhibited.

He will live as a ruler rather through his homely, every-day human virtues. Being able to hold together to the end of his reign the vast British commonwealth with all its complex far-flung problems, evinced ability and qualities of a high order. This of itself should make his place in history secure even in a land which has illustrious names in every human endeavor. His favorite hymn sung all over the world today was "Abide with Me." Most probably the new sovereign, Edward VIII, feels he needs the guidance of the spirit breathed into that invocation to help him carry on his father's work in the manner he has promised to do.